

服用抗生素

這些資訊是抗生素處方或給藥的補充資料。請參閱處方或藥物標籤的詳細指示說明。

何謂抗生素？

抗生素是用於治療或預防細菌引起的感染。

抗生素可殺死或抑制細菌在您的體內生長。抗生素有很多類型。您的醫生會跟您討論您的個人需要，並建議您使用合適的抗生素。

在醫院期間，我們可能已經以注射、藥片、膠囊或糖漿等形式對您進行抗生素治療。您出院之後，將需要繼續完成抗生素療程以治療或預防感染。

有關抗生素治療，我需要了解什麼？

出院之前，需與醫生、護士或藥劑師討論以下內容：

- 為什麼處方抗生素
- 每天需服用抗生素多少次
- 是否需要進食時或空腹服用抗生素
- 需服用抗生素多長時間
- 潛在的副作用以及副作用出現時，應如何應對
- 何時看您當地的醫生（家庭醫生）

出院後，應：

- 按標籤上的要求服用抗生素
- 如果難以記得按時服用抗生素，則請設定鬧鐘或要求親友提醒您
- 按醫囑用藥天數服用抗生素——即使覺得身體好轉也要堅持

抗生素過敏

抗生素過敏較為罕見，但可能相當嚴重。

您如果曾對某種抗生素有過（不良）反應，則請告知您的醫生、護士或藥劑師。請向他們提供盡可能多的細節。

副作用

抗生素與所有藥物一樣，都可能導致副作用。

輕微的副作用包括惡心、嘔吐、腹瀉、腹脹以及消化不良。

嚴重的副作用較為罕見。如出現以下症狀，請立即求醫：

- 皮疹
- 呼吸困難
- 發燒超過 40°C（攝氏度）
- 腹瀉超過 3 天

抗生素抗藥性

細菌可能會產生新的方法對抗抗生素——這稱為“抗生素抗藥性”。這意味著某種曾經有效的抗生素可能無法再有效治療您的感染。

抗生素抗藥性的主要原因之一是將抗生素用於不必要的情況（如普通感冒或流感）。

如對抗生素有任何疑問，請諮詢您的醫生、護士或藥劑師。

處方給您的抗生素是：

如何服用：

需服用多長時間？

Taking your antibiotics

This information is intended to accompany prescription or supply of antibiotics. Please refer to prescription or label for specific instructions.

What is an antibiotic?

Antibiotics are medicines used to treat or prevent infections caused by bacteria.

Antibiotics kill or stop the growth of bacteria in your body. There are many different types of antibiotics. Your doctor will discuss your individual needs and recommend a suitable antibiotic for you.

In hospital, you may have been given an antibiotic in the form of an injection, or as a tablet, capsule or syrup. You will need to continue the course of antibiotics when you are discharged from hospital to treat or prevent infection.

What do I need to know about my antibiotic treatment?

Before leaving hospital discuss with a doctor, nurse or pharmacist:

- why you are being prescribed an antibiotic
- how many times a day you need to take your antibiotic
- if your antibiotic needs to be taken with food or on an empty stomach
- how long to take your antibiotic for
- possible side effects and what to do if they happen
- when to see your local doctor

After leaving hospital:

- take your antibiotics as instructed on the label
- if you have trouble remembering to take your antibiotic, set an alarm or ask family or a friend to remind you
- take your antibiotic for the number of days the doctor has told you to, even if you are feeling better

Allergies to antibiotics

Allergies to antibiotics are rare but can be serious.

Please tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you have had a reaction to an antibiotic in the past.

Give them as many details as you can.

Side effects

Like all medicines, antibiotics can cause side effects.

Some mild side effects include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, bloating and indigestion.

Serious side effects are rare. Contact a doctor immediately if you have:

- a skin rash
- difficulty breathing
- a fever higher than 40°C
- diarrhoea which lasts for more than 3 days

Antibiotic resistance

Bacteria can develop new ways to fight against antibiotics, it is called 'antibiotic resistance'. This means that an antibiotic which used to work may no longer be able to treat your infection.

One of the main causes of antibiotic resistance is antibiotics being used when they are not needed (e.g. for a common cold or flu).

If you have any questions about your antibiotic, talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

The antibiotic prescribed for you is:

How to take it:

How long do you need to take it for?